

THE NASHVILLE GLOBE.

"All things come to them that wait, providing they hustle while they wait."—Charles W. Anderson. "Get out of our sunshine."—R. H. Boyd.

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No. 15.

SOLEMN INSTALLATION

REV. T. J. GOODALL FORMERLY
OF NASHVILLE, TENN.,

Installed with Impressive Ceremonies

PASTOR OF FIFTH WARD BAPTIST
CHURCH, CLARKSVILLE, TENN.
—EAST NASHVILLE CHOIR AND
MANY FRIENDS OF BRILLIANT
YOUNG PASTOR WENT FROM
HERE TO ATTEND OCCASION.

Clarksville, Tenn., April 15.—The climax of the extensive preparations that were made in this city during the past three weeks for the installation of Rev. Thomas J. Goodall, Jr., the newly-elected pastor of the Fifth Ward Baptist Church, was reached yesterday. The day was devoted entirely to one continuous program, there being but a few moments' intermission after each service, beginning with Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock. Hardly a family in this city failed to be represented at one of these four magnificent services. It was conceded by all that the greatest ovation ever given a single man during the history of this city on the Cumberland, was given to this young man of God on Sunday. It had been announced that some of his friends from Nashville would come down to stamp their approval upon his acceptance of the church and to show to the Clarksville people that he stood well at home, but it was not expected that so many would come. When the Illinois Central train pulled in Sunday morning at 10:15, there was attached a special reclining chair car and in this car came seventy-five of the people of Nashville, including the entire choir of the First Baptist Church of East Nashville, which furnished for the occasion.

The program began promptly at 9:30 a. m., when Mr. Merriweather, one of the old guard, opened his Sunday school with a large attendance, notwithstanding many of the older members who have attended Sunday school were absent on account of the extra preparations. Mr. Merriweather has been a Sunday school worker at the Fifth Ward Baptist Church for forty years, and in all that time, which has an aggregate of 2,080 Sundays, he has not been absent from Sunday school but sixteen times, which is a remarkable record. Before Sunday school adjourned the entire delegation from Nashville was ushered in by Rev. Mr. Goodall, and some of them were introduced to the Sunday school.

At 11:20 the morning service began. The Nashville choir opened the services with a beautiful anthem. After devotional exercises Rev. Mr. Goodall delivered an able sermon, taking for his text, "Love, the Noblest Gift of All." He had on a previous occasion demonstrated his ability as a minister, and this was repeated at this hour, proving conclusively that his sermons will prove both eloquent and persuasive. Throughout the services the music was excellent, as the chorister, Mr. Fleetwood Petway, had prepared special selections for the occasion. Rev. Mr. Goodall introduced after services Rev. Henry Allen Boyd, Assistant Secretary of the National Baptist Publishing Board and Treasurer of the Globe Publishing Co., Nashville, Tenn., who spoke for a few moments.

After morning services all repaired to the basement of the church, where the committee of ladies of the Fifth Ward Church had prepared a special dinner for visitors and friends. Fifty-four at a time were served. It reminded one of the good old days when basket dinners at churches were no rare occurrences.

The overflowing service was at 3 p. m. It was at this service that the installation took place. A special program was prepared and rendered. Rev. Mr. Cross acted as master of ceremonies. The doxology was sung by the East Nashville choir; invocation by Rev. Metcalf; welcome address

by Dr. L. T. Williams; an inspiring anthem was sung by the choir and Scripture reading by Rev. Edward Henry Smith, pastor of the Mt. Olive Baptist Church, who read with that solemn, earnest precision very fitting for the occasion. The installation sermon was preached by Rev. Wm. Haynes, D. D., pastor of the Sylvan Street Baptist Church, Nashville. Rev. Mr. Haynes took for his text John 1:1—"In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God." The subject was "Preach the Word." The speaker delivered a most powerful, doctrinal sermon. The large audience which filled the spacious auditorium, listened with interest and gave their approval in more than one "Amen." So large was the audience that no space in the church was empty. Every aisle was filled with extra chairs and benches. The vestibules in the entrance were crowded. Standing room was not to be had.

After the sermon Rev. Gardner St. Peter, of the A. M. E. Church, offered prayer. Rev. Wm. Haynes delivered the charge to the church in a very logical manner, while Rev. Edward H. Smith delivered the charge to the pastor, using plain, but forcible language. He advised this young man of the fact that it would not be thus always. He showed him some of the hardships to be overcome in church work. After the charge, a liberal collection was given and the benediction was announced.

Night services were opened with the usual promptness. The same enthusiastic crowd was present. Many of the visitors from Nashville left on the 7 o'clock train, but the choir and several members remained over to assist in completing the program. Rev. G. W. Bugg, M. D., of Nashville, delivered an able sermon with that sincere deliverance which makes him one of no mean ability in the pulpit. Special mention was made of the Roger Williams effort now being put forth in the state.

The close of the service completed a busy day in Clarksville. To-day the city has settled down to its usual custom. Few of the visitors remain over. The concert to be given by the Nashville choir will end the installation program. A rare treat is promised to those who will attend. The clergy, as well as the profession, lent their presence to the occasion. Drs. Burk, Williams, Jefferson, Randall and others were out to the three services.

COMPLIMENTARY TO REV. T. J. GOODALL.

A social event of considerable interest was that given Friday night by a number of ladies of the First Baptist Church, East Nashville, at the residence of Mrs. Hattie Bender, on Webster street, complimentary to Rev. T. J. Goodall, who left the following morning for Clarksville to make preparations for his installation as pastor of the Fifth Ward Baptist Church, which occurred on the 14th inst. The reception room was beautifully arranged for the occasion. A number of songs were rendered by the choir of the church, a paper appropriate to the occasion was read by Miss Lavinia Harding, and interesting remarks were made by Rev. Wm. Haynes. Mr. Goodall responded with much feeling. Later in the evening a menu that included many tempting delicacies was served.

DEATH OF DR. BRAXTON.

Dr. A. T. Braxton, a graduate of Meharry Medical College, and one of the most popular physicians in Columbia, Tenn., died last week. His death spread a gloom over the entire town as well as in his immediate family. In 1902, he with a few others formed a company and opened the People's Drug Store, in Columbia. A few weeks before his death he sold his interest in the store to Dr. Stephens, intending to leave for other climes where he might possibly regain his health, but death overtook him. His condition continued to grow worse and his mother was summoned and she cared for him until death. He attended the Episcopal church and was a member of the Order of Immaculates. His remains were carried to Brunswick, Ga., for burial.

REV. ROBT. PAGE IMPROVING.

Rev. Robert Page, who sustained several severe and what at one time appeared to be fatal injuries in a runaway a few weeks ago, is somewhat improved. Though complications set in last week, the attending physicians are of the opinion that his condition is much improved and that he will soon be out of danger.



MR. ROBERT (BOB) ROBERTSON,

Nashville's Popular Salesman. He is Polite, Energetic and Progressive.

Mr. Robertson sells more shoes, clothing and dry goods for ladies and gentlemen than any two salesmen in this city. He is the inventor of his method, and since he entered into the business on his own plan, his success has been such as to attract the attention of the managers of the largest

stores in Nashville and several of them now have colored salesmen. Mr. Robertson is of the type of young men that Prof. Booker Washington styles the "creative and constructive," and his record and present success is food for meditative thought.

THANKS TO GOV.

PATTERSON

FOR VETOING ANTI-GREENWOOD PARK BILL.

Governor Patterson, the executive head of the State of Tennessee, has measured up to his high position as the governor of all the people, if it is left to the colored people of Davidson County to judge him by his action in smothering a piece of class legislation that struck at their already limited liberties. There are thousands of intelligent people in this community who appreciate and are deeply grateful to Governor Patterson for the broad statesmanship shown in registering his official objection to that notorious piece of "little" legislation which had for its sole object the depriving of the colored citizens of the county of any park or amusement privileges. While it may be said the "little" bill or law applied to the whole county, it was intended mainly to deprive the colored people of this city of the enjoyment of the pleasures afforded by ideal, classical Greenwood. But the Governor, after learning the facts of the situation and being a broad-minded man, considered that the measure went too far, working an unreasonable hardship upon one element of the people and, in his official capacity, as the chief officer of a great, sovereign commonwealth, he signified his disapproval by vetoing it and gave his reason. His was a statesmanship that could not descend to the level of such a petty measure, and it did not. He saved a trying situation and prevented the constitutionality of the law being passed upon by the highest tribunal of the state, and now the gratitude of all the people is his.

It is fittingly appropriate to say here that a more orderly place for amusement does not exist in Davidson County than Greenwood Park. Those who visit Greenwood must deport themselves civilly, or they forfeit their privilege of remaining on the grounds. This rule obtains twenty-four hours in the day and 365 days in the year without any modification whatsoever. This is as it should be.

In every large gathering there are people whose manners are not always governed by the sense of propriety due to society, and this is true of every race without an exception, but there exist well-defined conditions of protection, which we call laws, to prevent just such individuals from infringing upon the rights of others. The rights of society of every civil-

ized community are made up of surrendered and delegated personal rights for the welfare and convenience of it as a whole, and no people recognize this claim of society more than do the intelligent colored people who form a component part of every such community.

As Gov. Patterson has done the colored people of this city and county a very great favor in preserving to them their constitutional right to have, own and maintain parks and places for healthy, orderly amusement, as safeguarded and guaranteed to other races, it is meet and they most graciously tender him their hearty appreciation for his courageous service in this particular instance. While he acted well within the bounds of reason and justice in using his prohibitive prerogative to dispose of that "little" local measure, entitled "To regulate parks and places of amusements," etc., which he knew to be unconstitutional, we know that he performed his duty in the face of strong pressure coming from the same source in which the bill had its origin. We are aware of the fact that Governor Patterson exacts no commendation of us for the performance of his duty; we also know that he did not do it from any motive underlying anything that we could do for him, and further we know that he only did it from a plain sense of duty, his reward being that satisfaction which comes from an approving conscience of having done right and the gratitude of thousands of people who were powerless to prevent the operation of the maudlin law without his intervention.

Whatever was said by other broad-minded, influential white citizens of the community against the necessity for the passage of such a peevish "little" measure—and we believe that there were such citizens—to them, too, we tender our thanks. We are cognizant of the fact that there are some splendid white people who do not countenance the taking away from us everything that would tend to make us a better people, and then damn us for not being better. There are those who would do both. There are those who find no objection to any agency that points us to the "upward lifting and the light." There are others who would make of us a "thing that grieves not and that never hopes." The first of these, reliant on their self-conscious strength, dreads not our achievements; the latter work themselves into a frenzy of envy and hatch all manner of evil from which spring all the troubles between the races. We expect no favoritism; we ask for none. What we do ask is the right to live in possession of our constituted and inalienable rights, and we will furnish to the world objective examples of a people worthy and capable.

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STARTLING EVIDENCE

THAT PARENTS OF NEGRO
YOUTHS ARE NOT VIGILANT

One Hundred and Thirty- Four Arrested.

SCENE IN CITY COURT BEGGARS
DESCRIPTION—BOYS AND GIRLS
OF TENDER YEARS ARRAIGNED
BEFORE JUDGE BAKER—LIGHT
FINE IMPOSED ON ALL WITH
ONE EXCEPTION.

The saloon and restaurant conducted by Meady Dwiggs at 415 and 417 Fourth avenue North, were raided by the police last Monday night and 101 men and 31 women were arrested and sent to the police station. Most of them were released on bond and deposit. Tuesday the prisoners were fined \$2 each for loitering about a saloon. It is said that at the trial one of the policemen who assisted in the raid stated that he did not think the proprietor of the place was wholly to blame for what happened as the crowd was too large for him to handle, or words to that effect.

The defendants were not allowed to testify in court, but were fined on the testimony of one policeman. He related his stereotyped tale, and no argument on the part of the lawyers employed (and they were all white with one exception, and that was Attorney Rhines, who was defending a blind boy) could not convince His Honor that they were not all guilty and he was, of course, compelled to fine every one of them \$2, but the blind boy and his attendant. The blind boy was exonerated, but the boy that leads him from place to place was fined \$5—two for himself and two for the blind boy, and one for not being blind also. This is about as much law as was used in the whole proceedings. One hundred and thirty-two fined \$2 each and one \$5, makes a total of \$269 contributed by Negroes to the support of the dear, beloved police and other city officials, while many of the poor fools paying the fines are in need themselves of the usual supply of bread and meat to keep hunger away.

One of the white lawyers in his argument stated to the court that it was the custom of nine of ten of all men who attend theatres to stop in a saloon on their way home and get a drink. "And," said he with emphasis, "the women, Negro women, do the same thing." Continuing, he said, "They had a right to do it as any American citizens, and are as much American citizens as we are, in a sense of the word."

"But," said the Judge, "I do not see it as you do. About all a nigger wants to do is to keep up a big noise and have a frolic." If he dismissed the cases it meant that the city would not get the \$269 and all familiar with affairs of this nature guessed what course would be pursued.

The occurrence evidenced a lack on the part of parents. The majority of the defendants were in their minority and are subject to the dictates of their parents, and should have been at home at the hour they were at the dance hall and saloon, and it seems that parents have failed to exercise due vigilance in regard to their duty toward their children. There is a strong sentiment against the dance hall as conducted, and also against the young people attending the theatre. The opinion runs that the dance hall should be conducted under more strict rules, and that the hours for closing should be not later than eight o'clock at night, and not kept open until ten and eleven o'clock. The people are not as a whole opposed to dancing, and expect their children to have desires for pleasure, but they are demanding that these places of instruction be properly conducted and during reasonable hours. They also condemn the management of the saloon for allowing their children to loiter around his place.

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